



CURIOUS FACTS
ABOUT THE
CORONATION



PRICE THREEPENCE.

A Book for the People.



THIS is a book which has for its object the enlightening of the reading public on the subject of the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward VII.; and a book on a more interesting subject at this season could not be written. At the same time, interest in a subject of this kind can only exist where health exists. The sounds of jubilation which will rend all London on the great day of the Coronation, will only worry and trouble the poor sufferers tossing on beds of sickness, or the dyspeptic or bilious person in the street.

There are hundreds of people—not near death, not even seriously ill, but who find that they have somehow got out of the way of enjoying their food, their work, and their recreation alike. They are feeble and solemn, whereas they used to be blithe, strong and joyous. They have lost interest in what they most liked. They feel bad tempered with everybody, and still more so with themselves.

These symptoms all mean that the liver is disordered. Before real, deep and intelligent interest can again be awakened in either the Coronation or any other subject, the liver must be put right, and good health restored. Knowing this, please refer to the article on page 19 of this pamphlet. Read it carefully, and bear in mind when you turn from these pages that the vegetable preparation known as Chas. Forde's Bile Beans is the King of all liver medicines.



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IT is likely that the most important public event during the life of most of the readers of this pamphlet will be the Coronation of King Edward VII. Thousands of persons will be privileged to witness this ceremony in Westminster Abbey next June, but millions who would be glad of the opportunity to see it, will be unable to do so, and will have only the meagre details of the newspapers to inform them of an event which will form one of the most magnificent and important in English History.

After considerable trouble, and at great expense, the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co. have obtained particulars of what will take place at the coming Coronation. They thereupon decided to publish this book, and those who possess it will be placed in the unique position of being able to follow in their own homes the great ceremony which will be performed in London. Not only so, but they are here told what the costly and gorgeous articles used during the ceremony really are, and what they represent; together with various customs, curious and interesting, of which the mere beholder of the ceremony will have no means of learning.

In this sense alone, the value of the book is very great. Its interest and value will increase as June approaches, and when the Coronation has gone by each year will add to its value. A little book giving an account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria is to-day worth a few pounds. This book handed down to your children will, in a few years, become very valuable from a money standpoint, to say nothing of its worth as a memento of so great an event as the Coronation of the King.

Between the publication of this book and June next, the main question of general interest will be, "What will take place at the Coronation?" Hundreds of loyal British subjects have no idea of the wonderful things which will then occur. This book explains them, and in such a way as will enable the reader to explain them to his or her friends.

The Coronation Morn at Westminster.

To begin with the Coronation morning (Thursday, June 26th), unless something in the nature of a calamity intervenes to prevent it, the following programme will be carried out. His Majesty, accompanied by his Consort Queen Alexandra, by Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, and by the Sovereigns of most of the leading countries of the civilised world, followed by the officers of the Royal Household, will attend at Westminster Abbey.

There will be assembled the great officers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury (His Grace the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., who is the 93rd Lord Bishop of Canterbury), the Archbishop of York (His Grace the Most Rev. W. D. Maclagan, D.D.), and the noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia.

What is the Regalia? For answer to that query see pages 6 and 8.

The Command to Attend.

The form of the invitation to the Coronation which the peers and peeresses receive is worthy of a moment's attention. It begins as follows: "Right trusted and right entirely beloved cousin, we greet you well and command you to appear," &c.

Only dukes are addressed in this manner, the wording of the summons being modified as the degree of nobility descends. Marquises, earls, and viscounts are addressed as "cousins and counsellors," but barons as "counsellors" only, and not as "cousins."

An Extraordinary Robe

The King and Queen having arrived at the Abbey, they will be robed for the ceremony, and the King will be led to the Recognition Chair.

While writing on the subject of robing, a most extraordinary dress worn by King Friedrich August of Saxony at his Coronation at Cracow, in 1697, may be mentioned. He wore on his powdered head a Polish cap with a heron's plume, and on his breast a golden breast-plate. He also wore short French breeches, over which was a Roman tunic. On his feet were sandals, and over all a blue ermine cloak. The whole dress was covered with precious stones. This weird outfit was the outcome of an order to his Lord Chamberlain that his dress should be "antique, at the same time Polish, fashionable, and suitable for a Cavalier."

The Recognition.

To return to the Ceremony at Westminster. At the Recognition Chair the King will be surrounded in something of the following order: The bishops of the land, his supporters, will stand on each side. The noblemen who have been granted the right to carry the four swords (described in the Regalia) on His Majesty's right hand, the Sword of State being nearest the Royal person: the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Chamberlain on his left, the other great officers of State, the noblemen bearing the Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod standing near the King's Chair.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will then make the "Recognition"—a form of ceremony calling upon those present to "recognise" their "undoubted King." This form will be repeated at each of the four sides of the area, and the people will respond with acclamations. A sound of trumpets and roll of drums will close the "Recognition."

The King will then make his "first offering" of a pall or altar-cloth of gold, with a pound ingot of this metal, after which he will go to the Chair of State. Here the Coronation Oath is taken and signed.

(Continued on page 4.)

A SALVATIONIST'S REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

Debility and Fainting Fits Robbed her of Memory.

Bile Beans Restored all her Faculties.

A POWERFUL illustration of the danger of allowing debility's ravages to go unchecked, is to hand from Morley. At this season debility is extremely prevalent. Feelings of weakness, exhaustion, constant headaches, and dimness of sight are traces of its onset, and more serious ailments often follow if the ailment is not checked in time. The experience of Mrs. E. Sheldon of Bright Street, New Brighton, Morley, will show how wonderful are the results which Bile Beans effect in such cases.

"Four or five years ago," she states, "I got so run down and weak that I could not work. I did not at first have any particular pain, but I was tired out before I had done a thing. The more I tried to strive against it, the worse I seemed to get. My appetite fell off; and even when I got something tempting to make me eat, I had no relish for it.

"Doctors supplied me with medicine, which, however, did not bring me round. Eventually I got a 'recommend' for the Cookridge Hospital, and stayed there under special treatment for three weeks. At the end of that time I was a little better, but upon my return home I soon drifted back into my old state.

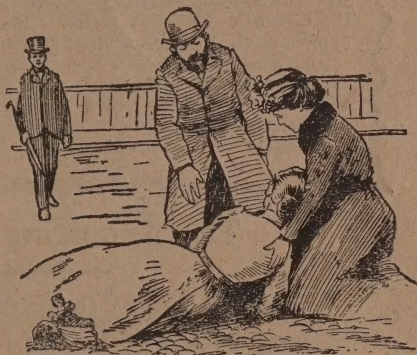
"Then, three years ago I began to have fits. I was at the sink one day when I thought there was such a terrible noise outside. I could not make it out, so I went to the door. Directly I opened it I was overcome by a death-like sensation. I shouted out, and then I remember no more till I found myself lying down in bed with my friends gathered round me. The 'noise in the street' only existed in my own head, and I had fainted immediately I reached the door.

"I was very ill in bed for several days, and suffered intense agony from flatulence. My body was swollen to a shocking extent, and when I took food it only made my condition worse. My friends had to put hot flannels on me for hours at a time. The fits continued, and as a rule I had them every few weeks. They made me a helpless invalid, and kept me to my bed for between a week and ten days at a time.

"A strange thing occurred to me about this time. I lost my memory! My hearing was also affected, and my sight. I had to wear glasses to thread an ordinary needle, and without them I could not read a paper. I appeared to get worse in general health, and lost flesh until I seemed all skin and bone. My nerves became quite shattered, and so afraid was I of being overtaken by a fit, that I never dared go out without a bottle of sal volatile or some stimulant handy for emergency.

"I am a member of the Salvation Army, and when I went to the meeting I always felt more at ease when I had someone for company who knew where to find the stimulant, should I go off in a fit.

(Continued on page 5.)



The Coronation Oath.

The Coronation Oath has had various forms, but as prescribed by law at the present day it is as follows :—

The Archbishop :—" Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this Kingdom of Britain and the dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed, and the laws and customs of the same ? "

The King : " I solemnly promise so to do. "

Archbishop : " Will you to the utmost of your power, cause law, and justice, and mercy, to be executed in all your judgments ? "

The King : " I will. "

Archbishop : " Will you to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by the law ? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them ? "

The King : " All this I promise to do. "

After this the King, laying his hand upon the Holy Gospel, will swear :—" The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God ! "

He will then kiss the Book.

The Anointing of the King.

The Oath having been taken, the King removes to the St. Edward's or Coronation Chair (see p. 24), and then follows the ceremony of anointing.

The Dean of Westminster takes from the altar the Ampulla (p. 30). This is a vessel in the form of an eagle made of gold and containing the consecrated oil, which is poured from the beak. Some of the oil is poured into the Anointing Spoon, and the Archbishop then anoints the King. He does so first on the palms of his hands, saying :—" Be these hands anointed with Holy Oil ! " Then on the breast, saying :—" Be this breast anointed, " &c. Then on both shoulders and between the shoulders, on the bowings of both arms, and, lastly, on the head, saying :—" Be this head anointed with Holy Oil as Kings and prophets were anointed, and as Solomon was anointed King. "

While the anointing is being done a pall of cloth-of-gold is held over the King's head by four Knights of the Garter.

The places which have been anointed are then dried by the Archbishop with cotton wool except the head and the hands.

The Lord Great Chamberlain then approaches, fastens on the King's heels a pair of Great Golden Spurs, as the emblem of chivalry (see Regalia) and buckles on the Sword of State. The King is also invested with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe of cloth-of-gold. The Archbishop delivers the Orb (see Regalia) into his right hand, and puts a Ruby Ring upon his finger,—the fourth finger of the right hand. The various articles of the Regalia, with the exception of the Ring, are handed back by the King to the noblemen who

(Continued on page 6.)

"Last year I had a slight attack of English Cholera, and I think that the consequent weakness brought on a very bad fit. I was unconscious a long time. They tell me that my eyes stood out of my head, my tongue was swollen, and my face turned black! My friends thought I should never get over it; in fact, at one stage they hardly knew whether I was dead or alive.

"I was for weeks bad after that, and I could scarcely remember or see anything. I was in this condition when I heard of a man at Rothwell—where we used to live—who had benefited by taking Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, so I determined to go in for a course.

"I followed carefully all the directions, and at the end of ten days I was able to crawl downstairs. I persevered with the Beans, and my strength seemed to come back to me. My appetite also returned, and I was soon able to take many a thing I dared not touch before. I still went on with the medicine until cured. I have now no longer the fear of the fits, and I have benefited in every possible way. I have increased in weight, have regained my sight, my memory, and my hearing. The strange noises in my head, the wind, dizziness, the weakness, and all the other distressing symptoms have completely given place to health, strength and renewed vitality."

SPRING SNARES.



THE Spring Season is, from a health standpoint, the most dangerous period of the whole year. Spells of warm sunshine tempt one to cast off heavy winter clothing. Then, without warning, comes a keen, biting east wind which blows through and through one, feeling to chill the very marrow in one's bones. The result, unless the system is well braced up, is a cold which may lead to influenza or pneumonia. Cold showers, which cause one to get the feet wet, form another of Spring's snares. Constipation, the outcome of winter's "stay-indoors" policy, is a fruitful source of illness with scores of people—especially women—and one result of this is that the blood is rendered impure. Impure blood reveals itself in Spring "heat-spots" as they are termed, and in other unsightly blotches on the skin.

To safely escape colds, east winds, and the other snares of Spring, it is essential to keep the whole system—liver, kidneys, digestive organs, and blood—in perfect condition. Bile Beans do this as nothing else can. They are Nature's remedy; being solely and entirely vegetable in composition. Their action upon the liver is most effective in removing all the disorders to which that organ is subject (see article on page 19).

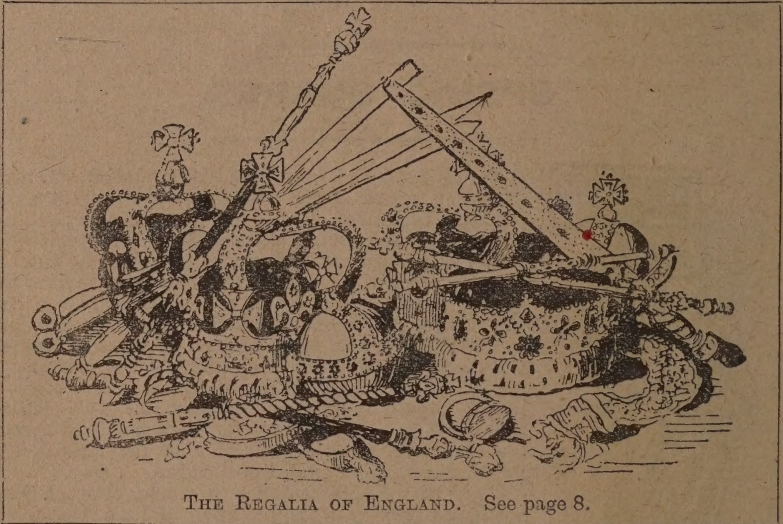
They also exercise a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs and kidneys, thus indirectly, yet perfectly, cleansing the blood. They give tone and briskness to the whole system, and enable it to withstand the variations of temperature and all the other evils which beset one during our changeable and trying Spring season. Every mother, and every woman with the care of a house upon her shoulders, should see that a box of Bile Beans is always kept handy.

bear them, after they have been handed him and have signified their office.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksoy, then presents to His Majesty a glove for his right hand, embroidered with the Arms of Howard, which His Majesty puts on. The Archbishop will deliver the Sceptre with the Cross (see Regalia) into the King's right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove into his left. Now will follow

The Coronation, or "Crowning."

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, will take the Crown into his hands and consecrate it. He will then come from the altar, assisted by the Archbishops of York and Armagh, with the Bishops of London, Winchester, and other Bishops, the Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown. The Archbishop will then place the Crown on His Majesty's head, when the people will cry "God save the King!" The Peers and Peeresses present will put on their Coronets, the Bishops their Caps, and the Kings of Arms their Crowns, the trumpets will sound, the drums be beaten, and the guns at the Tower and Park will fire by signal. King Edward will have been crowned!



THE REGALIA OF ENGLAND. See page 8.

Every stage of the foregoing ceremonies is accompanied by some form of devotional service, but considerations of space prevent their inclusion in these pages.

The King being crowned will then ascend to the throne, and the nobility, each rank separately, will proceed to tender their homage, the Royal Dukes taking the initiative. His Majesty makes at the altar his second offering—a purse of gold—and then repairs to the Coronation Chair, where he kneels at the "faldstool" till himself and the ecclesiastics have communicated, when he returns to the throne. He resumes the crown, the regalia are returned to their respective bearers, and the procession passes to St. Edward's Chapel. Here the King is divested of the sacred vestments, which are laid upon the altar. The procession is then resumed, and the great ones who have taken part in this wonderful ceremony return in state to Buckingham Palace.

(Continued on page 8.)

A SCOTTISH VETERAN'S STORY.

Congestion of the Liver and Biliousness Cured.

SERGEANT-MAJOR ALTREE, of the Royal Artillery, and now stationed at the Head-quarters of the 1st Lanark Artillery Volunteers, 96, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, is a splendid specimen of a well-set-up British soldier, frank and open in manner and intelligent in expression. He has seen much active service. He went through the two Afghan campaigns, and was altogether eleven years in India, in garrison, on active service in the field, and on outpost duty. Returning to England his vigour was impaired by periodic attacks of biliousness, which kept returning with dreaded regularity, and ultimately developed into a chronic form. Every remedy that was suggested was tried, but without giving relief, until, by a fortunate chance, an announcement concerning Charles Forde's Bile Beans for Biliousness caught his eye, and induced him to give them a trial.

What followed had best be told in his own words, as reported by a Glasgow journalist who has recently interviewed him.

"Like most people who have been in India," said the sergeant, "or subject to a hot climate, I have since my return suffered very much from bilious attacks brought on by liver complaint. I tried everything for it. Doctors' prescriptions, pills, the rough-and-ready ordinary domestic remedies—everything in fact that my comrades and friends could suggest out of their experience. Not one of them did me the least bit of real good. The few that afforded me temporary relief only did so by my undergoing a series of severe griping pains, which very frequently awoke me in the middle of the night. After their temporary effects had passed off, I felt but little better and was more constipated than ever.

"Bile Beans, while giving me speedy relief, acted quite differently. They operated easily and painlessly, and I felt refreshed and strengthened by their use. I persevered with them until I was cured.

"My experience has been confirmed by the Quartermaster of the regiment, who on my recommendation began to try them.

"You can have no idea what a difference this splendid remedy has made in my life. I am a totally different man, and so gratified and thankful am I, that I never miss an opportunity of making known the wonderful efficacy of Charles Forde's Bile Beans."



MORE EVIDENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

MRS. JANET THOMSON, of Kirktonholm Street, Kilmarnock, suffered over twenty years from biliousness. She endured excruciating pain from it, and during the whole of that time never knew what good health was. "When the attacks came on," she says, "I should be utterly helpless. I vomited a quantity of greenish, yellowish matter, and I still felt sick when not a bit of food was left on my stomach. The retching was most agonising.

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You may have the Coronation March free! See page 32.

Queen Alexandra's Portion.

As to exactly in what parts of the ceremony Queen Alexandra will be permitted to participate, is at the time of writing not quite clear. When a married King occupies the Throne, his consort holds a specially privileged position, having her own offices distinct from the King's, and being, in a legal point, a single rather than a married woman. She has her personal revenue from reserved portions of the rents due to the Crown, as well as from a variety of perquisites. She is crowned on the same occasion with the King himself, but the act must proceed as performed at the King's injunction, and not by the will of the people.

What is therefore most likely to occur will be as follows :—

After the King has been crowned, the Archbishop will go to the altar, and the Queen will arise from her chair on the south side of the area, which will be prepared for her, and which she will no doubt occupy during the Coronation of the King. Supported by two Bishops she will go towards the altar, attended by the ladies who bear her train, the ladies of the bedchamber, etc., and kneel before it while prayers are said. She will then go to the faldstool between King Edward's chair and the steps of the altar where the ladies of her bedchamber take off her coronet.

Then the Archbishop of York will pour the holy oil on the crown of her head in the form of a cross, saying : " In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Let the anointing of this oil increase thine honour, and the Grace of God's Holy Spirit establish thee for ever and ever. Amen."

The ladies then open her apparel for the anointing on the breast, which the Archbishop performs. One of the ladies in attendance having first dried the place anointed with cotton wool, then closes the Queen's robes at the breast and puts a linen coif upon her head. His Grace will then take the crown from off the altar and set it upon the Queen's head.

The Queen having been crowned, all the Peeresses put on their coronets, the Archbishop puts the sceptre into Her Majesty's right hand and the ivory rod (see Regalia) into her left hand. The chorus then sing, during which the Queen will be conducted to her throne on the left hand of the King. As she approaches the King she will bow herself very reverently to His Majesty.

The Regalia of England.

" The Regalia " is the name given to the various ensigns of royalty. From the most ancient periods, a crown has been a symbol of authority, victory and recompense. There is a Jewish tradition which ascribes a heavenly origin to the Crown. Nimrod, the mighty hunter, saw a wonderful vision in the skies in the shape of a crown. Thereupon he ordered his workers in gold to prepare a crown, which, when it was produced, was so brilliant as to almost blind the beholder.

The Regalia of England (of which a sketch is given on page 6), consists of the Imperial Crown, St. Edward's Crown, the Prince of Wales's Coronet, the Queen Consort's Crown, and the Queen's Diadem, St. Edward's Staff, the Royal Sceptre, or Sceptre with the Cross, the Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, the Queen's Sceptre, the Ivory Sceptre, and a richly wrought Golden Sceptre, supposed to have been made for Mary, Queen of William III. In addition are the Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, the Swords of Justice, Temporal and Ecclesiastical, the Bracelets and Spurs, the Ampulla and Spoon, the Golden Saltcellar used at the Coronation Banquet, a Baptismal Font used at the christening of the royal children, and a service of Sacramental Plate.

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and I have fallen senseless, on account of it! My face was almost livid, and I trembled from head to foot. On account of the pains in my head, I could not bear the smallest ray of sunlight, and was bound to draw down the blinds for protection. That was the way all through my fearful experience. My tongue was badly coated—sometimes as thick as half-a-crown; and try as I would I could never get it cleaned. The attacks succeeded each other at sharp intervals, and while they were on I could not eat anything. Many a time I have lain a week in bed and scarcely broken my fast. Doctors' prescriptions proved quite useless.

"I began to take Bile Beans, and each day improved after the first few weeks. Their effect was wonderful, and within a few months of starting with them I was quite well. I have never had a semblance of an attack of my old ailment since."

PIMPLES AND SKIN ERUPTIONS.

EVERY woman desires to look her best. It is the duty of the sex to do so. Such being the case, the complexion is an important item to consider. In Spring this is often spoiled by the occurrence of pimples, "heat-spots," &c. To hide these blemishes some women fly to the use of cosmetics, but few courses are so absolutely unwise. The only satisfactory manner in which to deal with face sores is to remove the impurities which give rise to them from the blood. When the latter is impure, it forces out its impurities through the minute capillaries of the skin, and although these may be hidden, they cannot be permanently cured so long as the cause remains untouched. Bile Beans, by flushing the bowels and ridding the system of all clogged secretions, do all that can be done towards purifying the blood. They also tone up the digestive system and ensure that the new blood created is rich and pure, thus ensuring a clear, healthy complexion.

PALE FACED GIRLS.

ANOTHER drawback to a really pretty appearance is the pallid, bloodless look which some girls have. Do as they will they cannot put on their pale faces the tinge of health which adds such a charm to even plain features. Pale faces are usually accompanied by pale lips and gums, and all these are indications of an anæmic condition. Anæmia means bloodlessness; and to be without a sufficient quantity of blood is very serious in the end. Such terrible evils as consumption, nervous debility, and fainting fits often follow upon prolonged anæmia.

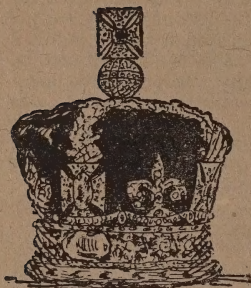
Bile Beans, by strengthening the digestive system and toning up the liver, enable the former to turn the food taken into good pure blood, and the latter to keep that pure blood free from bile and other secretions which frequently render it impure.

Girls with pale faces should therefore remember two things—that a pale, bloodless face is a sign of anæmia, and that Bile Beans will remove this symptom by removing its cause. Anæmia and pale faces are thereby permanently cured.

SICK HEADACHE.

AMONG the chief causes of sick headache may be mentioned bad digestion, anæmia, want of tone in the system, mental excitement, impure air, and improper diet. The bowels should be opened, but only in a mild and gentle way, the diet attended to, and healthy exercise indulged in as much as possible. A course of Bile Beans will be found most beneficial, and if persevered with they will give tone to the system, and render a recurrence of the ailment most improbable.

The State Crown.



A sketch of the State Crown of England is here given. The crown made for George IV. was much too large for Queen Victoria, and the present crown was made from jewels taken from the old crown and others purchased by command of Her Majesty. It has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its weight is 39 oz. 5 pennyweights troy. The following jewels are contained in the Crown:—One large ruby, one large sapphire, sixteen other sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 other pearls.

The Queen's Ivory Rod

was made for Queen Mary. It is a sceptre of white ivory 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a mound, cross of gold, and dove at the top.

St. Edward's Staff

is carried before the Sovereign at the Coronation. It is a staff of beaten gold just over 4 feet in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. At the top is a mound and cross, and the foot is of steel.

The Anointing Spoon

is exceedingly thin and ancient, and has four pearls in the broadest part of the handle.

The Orb, Mound or Globe

is placed in the Sovereign's right hand immediately upon being crowned; and is carried in the left hand on returning to Westminster Hall. It is a golden ball 6 inches in diameter, encompassed with gold and precious stones. On the top is an oval amethyst forming the pedestal of a cross of gold.

The Swords.

These are:—The Curtana, or the Pointless Sword of Mercy; The Swords of Justice, Temporal, and Ecclesiastical, and the Sword of State. The last alone is actually used in the Coronation, and on p. 30 we give a sketch of it and its scabbard.

The Ampulla or Golden Eagle.

This contains the consecrated oil. It is a vessel in the form of an eagle, the head of which screws off for the oil to be put in, and it is poured out from the beak. A curious legend attaches to this Ampulla. It is to the effect that when Thomas à Beckett was in banishment at Lyons and was praying one night in a church there, the Virgin Mary appeared to him with a golden eagle and a small phial. She delivered the eagle to the Archbishop, assuring him of the happiest effects on the kings who should be anointed from it. She also commanded him to deliver it to a monk of Poitiers, who would conceal it in a stone in the church of St. Gregory. This was done,

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TWO ATTACKS OF INFLUENZA.

Left Indigestion and Debility Behind.

Bile Beans Cure Both !

INFLUENZA is an ailment which, after it has gone, often leaves behind it worse evils. For removing most of these ailments, however, Bile Beans are unequalled. A proof of their power is presented by the case of Mr. Thos. Gritton, a miner employed at the Harraton Colliery, and who lives at 5, Pine Street, Chester-le-Street, Durham. He had what he terms a "double dose" of this troublesome and dangerous complaint. In his case it left him with a number of ailments, each calculated to wreck happiness if left to run out its course; and which for a long time he was unable to get rid of. At last Bile Beans were tried, and to-day he is free from all the troubles which previously held him in bondage.

To a reporter of the *Durham County Advertiser*, Mr. Gritton, describing his symptoms after the influenza attack, said:

"I suffered from headache, depression, frequent sickness, indigestion, and complete loss of appetite. I could get nothing to remain on my stomach. In addition I had long periods of sleeplessness; and, after having slept, upon awakening I felt heavy, unrefreshed, and so drowsy that it required a great effort to move."

"I suppose you sought medical advice?" asked the reporter. "Yes, I did, and had some medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good. Everything I ate caused me great pain and sickness. In fact, sometimes before I had finished a meal I would be quite ill with vomiting."

"How came you to try Bile Beans?" queried the reporter. "I picked up a booklet one day in which I saw a testimonial from someone who had been cured by them of symptoms quite similar to my own, and I thought I would give them a trial. After taking the first dose I went to bed, and for the first time for a long while I enjoyed a calm and refreshing sleep. I went on taking the Beans, and as I did so grew gradually better. The feeling of depression left me, I ceased to be sick; indeed, from beginning to take the Beans I have never once vomited. The indigestion also disappeared, and by degrees my appetite returned. After that, of course, I soon began

to get stronger, and now not only have the evil effects of Influenza completely gone, but my general health has been greatly improved. To all who are afflicted as I was, I shall recommend Bile Beans with confidence. My mother at one time seemed inclined towards the ailments from which I have suffered. I induced her to take some of the Beans, and in her case, too, they effected a cure."



Hurry up ! For What ? Why, see page 32.

and the eagle lay in concealment until the reign of Edward the Third, when it was discovered by the dream of a Holy man. He brought the sacred vessel to the Duke of Lancaster, by whom it was delivered to the Black Prince, who sent it to the Tower, where it was kept in a strong chest. It was not used until the accession of Henry the Fourth, who was anointed from it at his coronation in 1399. (See page 30).

St. Edward's Crown.



This crown was made for the Coronation of Charles II. It is richly adorned with precious stones of all kinds, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls, with a mound of gold on the top, surmounted by a golden cross adorned with jewels. The crown consists of four crosses, and as many fleurs-de-lys of gold upon a rim of gold adorned with precious stones. From the tops of the crosses rise four circular bars or arches. The cap is of crimson velvet turned up with ermine.

The Sceptre with the Dove

is of gold, 3ft. 7in. long. At the top is a mound surmounted by a cross sustaining a dove with extended wings, enamelled white. The mound is encircled by a fillet of diamonds. The Queen's sceptre with the cross is very like the King's, but smaller, and is adorned with precious stones. Concerning the occurrence of a dove on the sceptre, it may be pointed out that from the earliest times a dove has been typical of the Holy Ghost. At the ceremony of the consecration of the Kings of France, white doves were let loose in the Church, indicating that as the birds regained their liberty, so the Coronation of the King would restore independence to his people. (See page 28).

The Bracelets

are of solid fine gold, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and edged with pearls.

The Great Golden Spurs.

These are the symbols of chivalry. They have no rowels, but end in an ornamented point.

The Ring

used at the Coronation is of plain gold, with a large table ruby, on which is engraved a St. George's Cross. This has to be newly set for each Sovereign.

There is a legend to the effect that King Edward the Confessor was once asked alms by an old man; and having nothing else to bestow, he gave him this ring. Soon afterwards, two English pilgrims happened to lose their way in the Holy Land. Suddenly an old man appeared to them with whitened hair. He comforted them, put them into the right way again, and then said, "I am John the Evangelist." He asked them to greet Edward their King by the token he gave them, and handed to them this ring. Then he disappeared as suddenly as he had come.

The Queen Consort's Crown

is of gold, set with diamonds, pearls, and other jewels. It is stated, however, that for the coming Coronation a special crown will be made for Queen

(Continued on page 14.)

INTERESTING WELSH CASE.

Skin Eruptions and Liver Disorder Cured.

A Railway Worker's Experience.

IN the spring of the year, pimples, face sores, etc., are very prevalent. Sometimes these are accompanied by dulness, drowsiness, constipation, and other evidences of a disordered liver. This was the case with Mr. Joseph Atwell, a Great Western Railway ganger, of Holly Bush Terrace, Glyn Neath, near Aberdare, South Wales. Unfortunately the liver disorder became chronic, and for seven long years he suffered acutely.

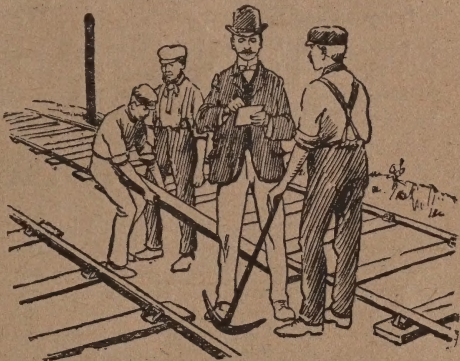
Speaking to a *Merthyr Express* reporter on the subject, he said:—"On a morning I always felt weary and depressed, and had a great difficulty in making myself get up to go to work. It was not that I really desired to shirk it, but rather because I was altogether out of sorts. I had to avoid pastry and all heavy foods for fear of indigestion and biliousness; and plain bread and butter, with a small piece of mutton, was my best fare.

"My face was covered with pimples and blotches, some of the spots being as large as peas. That dulness which overcame me I could on no account shake off, and I was exhausted with the least effort. Last year I lost three months' work, and the winter before that, I was stopped for a similar period. No less than twelve doctors in the Aberdare and Neath Valleys, and one in Leeds (Yorkshire) tried in vain to cure me. Bottle after bottle of medicine I took without effect. I thought it was a bad job: and felt in utter despair.

"At Leeds I have a son, who sends me the *Leeds Mercury*; and in that paper I noticed the report of a bad case like mine which had been cured by Chas. Forde's Bile Beans. Seeing this, I went in for a course of the Beans. I soon began to feel quite different. I felt to want my food, and to enjoy it when I got it. There was none of the old nausea after meals, and no nasty sense of fullness. I also felt more ready and equal to my heavy work. Of course I went on with the Beans, and now, having completed the treatment, I am in the best of health, strength, and spirits.

"I can eat pastry or anything like that now without the slightest discomfort. Only at our chapel tea I ate as much cake and sweet stuff as anybody, and it never affected me. I always get a thorough rest through the night now, and get up in the morning like a lark. Every trace of my old ailments has disappeared, including the spots and pimples, and the blotches.

"That my case was a bad one you may judge when I tell you that a noted herbalist exclaimed despairingly that I had as bad a liver as it was possible for anyone to possess."



Alexandra. This will probably contain the Koh-I-Noor diamond, which has been kept among the Crown jewels at the Tower. This diamond was discovered originally in the celebrated mines of Golconda about the middle of the 16th Century. It passed through the hands of several Indian Princes, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1849 by Dhuleep Singh, the last native ruler of the Punjab. The gem is valued at £2,000,000 sterling.

The Diadem, or Circlet of Gold,

was used for the Coronation of Marie d'Este, Consort of James II., and cost £110,000.



The Prince of Wales's Coronet

is of pure gold, plain, without jewels. It is placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords when the Sovereign opens or prorogues Parliament.

The Royal Sceptre, or Sceptre with the Cross,

is placed in the right hand of the Sovereign at the Coronation. It is of solid gold 2ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The shaft is enriched with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds. At the top is a magnificent amethyst, forming a globe, which is encircled with diamonds, surmounted by a cross of precious stones.

An Attempt to Steal the Crown.

The regalia just described is kept in the Tower. The value of these articles is, of course, enormous, yet in consideration of the way they are safeguarded an attempt to steal the crown must always have been a most audacious scheme. Nevertheless on May 9th, 1671, the notorious Colonel Blood made an attempt to steal the crown.

He went with three accomplices to Mr. Edwards, keeper of the Jewel House in the Tower, and desired to see the crown. Mr. Edwards, who was advanced in years, accompanied the four men into the Jewel Room. To quote one authority "They immediately clapped a gag of a strange form into the old man's mouth. He making what noise and resistance he could, they stabbed him a deep wound with a stiletto, adding several other dangerous wounds on the head. They then secured the crown and walked out." An alarm was raised, however, and the men were arrested.

The most curious portion of this event was that Blood, when taken before King Charles II., pleaded guilty and behaved with great effrontery. He stated that he would never betray a friend's life nor save his own by denying that of which he was guilty. He also confessed that he had been engaged in a plot to kill His Majesty by shooting him. To do this, he had lurked in the reeds by the side of the Thames, but when the King approached he (Blood) was checked by an awe of majesty. Thereupon he prevented his associates from carrying out their plot, and thus saved the King's life.

By such words as these the prisoner partly over-awed, and partly captivated the good nature of the King. Eventually all the offenders were pardoned, and Blood himself was received into favour, having £500 a year conferred upon him.

(Continued on page 18.)

FOR FEMALE MILL WORKERS

Bile Beans are a Perfect Boon.

DO you work in a mill? If so, you will know how terrible is the rattle and clang of machinery when you are out of sorts. You will also know that headache is rendered thereby almost maddening; yet unless you are fortunate enough to get a place outside the factory you are compelled to go on suffering. At least, so you think; but it is not so. Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will rid you of indigestion, headache, constipation, anæmia, and other ailments so common amongst female mill operatives. Read what they did for Miss Rachel Frangleton, of Tilley Street, Warrington. She worked in the mill as you do.

She states:—"Indigestion and severe headaches troubled me very greatly. I got so bad that when I ate anything I had acute pain. In consequence of my head aching so badly I was compelled to leave the factory, and had to take to fustian cutting. Even then I could not work regularly. I also found I could not obtain any refreshing sleep at night. For seven weeks I was so ill as to be unable to work at all. The doctor was called in and prescribed for me. I took his medicine, but it failed to effect a cure, and eventually my head became so racked with pain that I went to the Infirmary for treatment. Even then I could not obtain relief from my sufferings.

"One day I read in the paper how Charles Forde's Bile Beans had cured somebody who was in a similar plight to myself. I commenced taking them, and from that time my recovery dates. The indigestion and headache gradually disappeared, and I began to feel better. By the continued use of the Beans the pains left me, and I can now eat my food without any fear of the old attacks. I awaken in the morning feeling refreshed after having had a good night's rest, and can go to my work regularly."



SHE LIVED ON A SHILLING A WEEK!

FURTHER proof of the value of Bile Beans to mill workers is provided by the case of Miss Bertha Mosedale, of Georgina Street, Bury. Anæmia, debility, and indigestion almost brought her to the grave. "For a time," she says, "I struggled on at the mill, but at last was forced to give in. I had become so reduced, that I was in bed six weeks. So completely had my appetite left me that during the whole of that time I don't think I ate a shilling's worth of food in a week. The least effort fatigued me, and I began to think I should never again be able to leave my bed. A previous attack of inflammation of the lungs had left its traces upon me, and what with the after-effects of this ailment and the other diseases I have mentioned, my condition was really terrible. I was at last led to try Charles Forde's Bile Beans for Biliousness, and I had not been taking them long before I was able to return to work. I am now stronger and in better health than ever I have been in my life."

Get it in time to practise it! See page 32.

LETTERS FROM SOME CHAS. FORDE'S

CHARLES FORDE'S Bile Beans for Biliousness are now used and appreciated by all classes of society. In the London mansions they have their place, and in the cottages of the miners in Durham, Wales, and Cornwall. The following are eloquent testimonials from well-known public men.

The first is from Mr. C. Frederix Wilson (Max Fax), author of the plays "The Missing Will," "A Woman's Life," "His own Enemy," "Brothers," "Trump Cards," "Convict's Daughter," and "Love and Life."

The second is from the well-known writer, Howard Paul, who contributes newspaper articles to the leading journals in London, Paris, Brussels, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Mr. Wilson's Testimony.

The Level, Colby,
Isle of Man.

Messrs. The Bile Bean Manufacturing
Company.

Gentlemen,—

I should like to inform you that your Bile Beans have done me a wonderful amount of good. I was in the South of England with an opera all last winter, and scarcely a day passed but what I suffered terrible agony. The landladies at my different apartments introduced several so-called cures, but I got no better. In the end I became so bad that I felt I must terminate my engagement and rest, as just a short time after meals I began to swell with flatulency, the pain for the time being unbearable. When I returned home I was no better, but continued to suffer acutely. Eventually

I met a gentleman friend who was an officer on board the *Medic*. He said, "Why don't you try Charles Forde's Bile Beans?" and showed me your advertisement. I tried a box, and that proved quite sufficient to cure me. I am now as well as ever I was in my life. Personally, I am convinced of the excellency of Bile Beans, and if anyone doubts my case, let them write to me personally, or better still, give me a call. You can make full use of this letter if any way useful to others.

Yours respectfully,

Max Fax
(W)

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A Celebrated Composition given away. See page 32.

CELEBRATED USERS OF BILE BEANS.

Mr. Howard Paul's Letter.

Villa Stanbridge,
St. Paul's Road,
Bournemouth.

To the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.

Sirs,—

I remember once telling Mr. Charles Dickens of a famous pill that the proprietor announced "Attended strictly to business and could be depended on all the time." The famous author smiled, saying that it was an advertisement humorously to the point.

I can conscientiously say that the words of the pill merchant referred to apply to Bile Beans. I have taken them for dyspeptic troubles and depression—caused I suspect by inactivity of the liver, and they have relieved me. I shall continue their use, as I have faith in them.

Howard Paul

A Popular Entertainer's Tribute.

Mr. J. T. Brownhill, the well-known public entertainer of Denby Dale, Huddersfield, writes:—

Gentlemen,—As a professional entertainer, I can testify to the benefit derived from a course of your Bile Beans. Of all men it is necessary for a public entertainer to preserve his memory and keep a clear head. I have found during a long experience, that whenever I feel languid, nervous, or out of sorts, a few Bile Beans are sufficient to put me quite in form again. The result is, that by their use I am enabled to go through my repertoire without the slightest nervousness or error. To all who are troubled by dull, heavy, and languid sensations I heartily recommend Bile Beans. I am never without them.

Yours truly,

J. T. Brownhill.



A London Surgeon's Opinion.

Mr. Arthur Henry Jacobs, of 2, Upper Park Place, Regent's Park, London, one of London's best-known veterinary surgeons, says:—"As a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, I necessarily know a great deal about the liver, its ailments and requirements. I have proved Bile Beans by using them in my own case. They have cured me of liver congestion, neuralgia, indigestion, and pains in the joints—ailments from which I had suffered for many years. I consider Bile Beans to be a most valuable discovery. They possess most remarkable curative qualities. I never mean to be without a box; and I recommend them to all my friends."

The King's Champion.

AFTER the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the Coronation Feast takes place in Westminster Hall. There was formerly a custom in vogue that before the second course was brought in the King's champion (who holds that office with the manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire) should enter the hall armed at all points mounted on a courser richly draped with cloth-of-gold holding a mace in his hand. On either side of him walked a page one holding his spear, and another his target, while a herald went before him. The Herald having announced him, the champion cried, "If there be any manner of man of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, that will say and maintain that our Sovereign Lord—this day here present, is not the rightful and undoubted inheritor to the Imperial crown of this realm of England, and that of right he ought not to be crowned King, I say he lieth like a false traitor, and that I am ready the same to maintain with him whilst I have breath in my body either now at this time, or at any other time, whensoever it shall please His Highness to appoint; and thereupon the same I cast my gage."



Thereupon he cast down his gauntlet.

This challenge was repeated three times. After the third defiance, the champion

advanced to the Sovereign's table, where His Majesty drank to him, and presented him with a golden cup to keep as his own.

The present champion by right of heredity is Francis Seamen Dymoke, who numbers the 29th in the line. At Queen Victoria's Coronation this ceremony did not take place; the last appearance of England's champion being at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, on July 19th, 1821.

We give a sketch of the champion as he then appeared.

Some Curious Offices.

Attaching to the ceremony of the Coronation are some most curious offices, the origin of which by their quaint functions may be traced into remote antiquity. The office of Earl Marshal, now held by the Dukes of Norfolk, is one such. By right the Earl Marshal as his fee is entitled to "The King's horse and the Queen's palfrey, the table-cloth of the High Dais, and the cloth of the state under which the King sate."

The Lord of the Isle of Man was bound by his tenure to bring two falcons to the King on his Coronation.

A Moiety of the manor of Heydon, in Essex, was held by the owner by bearing a towel for the King when washing before the banquet; and another Moiety of the land, by the service of bearing the basin and ewer.

The Lord Mayor and twelve Citizens of London claim their right to assist the Chief Butler of England; and the Lord Mayor serves the Sovereign with wine in a golden cup. He receives this cup for a fee.

(Continued on page 20.)

A CHAPTER ON THE LIVER.

THE liver is the largest gland in the body. When in a healthy condition it secretes bile and a substance called glycogen. Unlike any other gland in the body, it is supplied with what scientists call both "venous" and "arterial" blood. This means that it is supplied with blood which comes straight from the heart, having been purified in the lungs, and blood which has coursed through some parts of the body, and has been made thereby impure. Blood which has passed through the stomach, intestines, pancreas, and spleen is distributed throughout the liver, and is then carried back to the heart. It is easy to see, therefore, that disorders of the liver may cause affections throughout the whole system. The bile may be carried on in the blood, which is often the case. The bile is a coarse, greasy fluid of a yellowish-green colour, and its presence in the blood is made manifest in many ways. When this occurs the complexion at once assumes a yellowish tinge, which increases with time, and eventually becomes quite dark. The eyes become dull, and the whole appearance dirty and greasy. The pores of the skin are obstructed, and give rise to pimples, boils, blotches, itchings, watery vesicles, and in cases of long standing the more exaggerated forms of skin disease, such as erysipelas, eczema, tumours, ulcers, sores, &c.

Much of the impure matter in the blood is strained off through the skin, and a great deal is expelled in the passing of the blood through the kidneys. This latter becomes mixed with, and is carried out of the body with the urine. During its passage through the urinal ducts more or less pain is felt, usually of a scalding nature. The effect on the bladder is varied. At times the discharge is regular and natural, at others scanty, the desire being to evacuate urgently and frequently. The colour of the urine during this period varies greatly; at one time being nearly white, and at others of a blood-red colour. It generally has a strong offensive odour.

Many and varied are the effects of a disorder of the kind mentioned. The tongue is coated with a white or brown matter, there is a difficulty in breathing, and it is impossible to take a full breath; there is also a tightness across the chest, especially after eating. The sufferer is generally given to faintness and sighing, and pains are felt in various parts of the body—usually the back, chest, and side, and occasionally the left shoulder. The stomach and bowels become inflamed and sore, causing the flesh just below the ribs to be very tender. The face is flushed, and there is sometimes a dry, hacking cough, or a huskiness which is often mistaken for consumption, or other lung trouble. The appetite is irregular—sometimes voracious, at others absolutely lacking. There is a chill feeling along the inside of the limbs and in the feet. The disposition of the patient is one of the most noticeable effects of liver trouble. Low-spirited, and without energy or ambition, he becomes melancholy, discontented, and suspicious of all around him; there is a great dread of trouble, and a desire to be rid of all responsibility. Languor prevails as a rule, but in many cases there is an inability to sleep, and when sleep is secured, frequent dreams of a frightful character are often experienced.

Now, notwithstanding the seriousness of chronic liver ailments, Bile Beans will be found an almost undoubted specific if the directions are closely followed. Bile Beans by their peculiar properties not only take the liver's work and do it for the time being, but the liver is toned to work and act for itself, so that when Bile Beans are left off the cure remains permanent.

In the above description of the many and varied ailments which may arise primarily from liver disorder, is found an answer to the question which is sometimes asked, "How can one medicine cure so many different ailments?" It can do so because all those ailments arise from the same cause.

The Fees of the Chief Butler.

The Fees in connection with the Chief Butlership—an hereditary right of the Duke of Norfolk—were “the best golden cup and cover with all the vessels and all the wine remaining in the bar, and all pots and cups, except those of gold and silver which shall be in the wine-cellar after the banquet.” The fees, however, are now commuted to a gold basin and ewer.

The Manor of Liston, in Essex, was held by the service of making wafers—a composition of sugar, almonds, ginger, saffron and other things—for the King and Queen at the Coronation banquet.

The Office of the Grand Almoner of England is attached to the Barony of Bedford. The duties are to collect and distribute certain monies at the Coronation from a silver dish which he claims as fee. A tun of good wine was formerly allowed him, together with all the cloth on which the Sovereign walks in procession from the door of the Hall at Westminster to the Abbey Church.

The Chief Cup Bearer at the Coronation is the Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, who claims to serve the Sovereign with the first cup that he shall drink at the banquet, and to have the said cup of silver gilt as fee.

The chief Lardiner has charge of the royal larder, and his fees were the remainder of the beef, mutton, venison, kid, lard, &c., and the fish, salt, and other things remaining in the larder after the Coronation Feast.

The Archbishop of Canterbury receives as his fee, after the Coronation, the purple velvet chair, cushion, and foot-stool on which he sits during the ceremony.

The Archbishop of York has the honour to crown the Queen Consort.

Rewarded with the King's Night Gown.

The duties of the Lord Great Chamberlain at a coronation were to dress the King and serve him with water, for which service he had the basin, towels, and cup of assay; also forty yards of crimson velvet; the King's bed and bedding; the furniture of the chamber where he lay night before, with his wearing apparel and night gown. The Court of Claims, however, only allowed the robe at George the Fourth's Coronation, as it was shown that this fee was the only one received in kind by usage, the others being compounded for in a sum of money.

The King's Barber.

The King's Barber was an important office in the household of Edward the Fourth. He was to have “every Saturday, at night, to cleanse his head, legs, or feet, and for his shaving; two loaves and one pitcher of wine, together with his shaving cloths, basins, and all his other tools.” As a precaution to the Royal Throat, it was also a custom that a Knight of the Chamber, or else Squire for the body, or both, “be present every time when the King shall be shaved.”

A Very Funny Incident.

Another old and curious office was that of the King's Cock Crower, whose duty it was to crow the hour every night during Lent within the precincts of the palace. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Second) was sitting

(Continued on page 24.)

ANÆMIA.

Bile Beans a Certain Cure.

PALLID face, pale gums, a weary expression, and laboured movements." How many women find that this description applies but too truly to themselves? Anæmia is the cause of their illness, and until this disorder is eradicated they will never again be well.

Anæmia may be cured by three simple and inexpensive means. These are, firstly,—the well-known vegetable specific Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, secondly fresh air, and thirdly a generous diet. Scores of stubborn cases have yielded to this wonderful trio. One of the most recent is that of Miss Alice Bambury, of Whitehall Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

When interviewed by a *Birmingham Telegram* reporter, she said:—"For years I was a victim of the scourge of our sex—anæmia. It reduced me to a cruel plight; robbing me of all my energy and spirits. On a morning when I awoke I should be overcome by a feeling of debility and sickness. I practically lost all my old colour; and it was said that I looked as white as a ghost. I found it quite impossible to shake off the wearied, languid feeling that seized me. The least effort made me very tired and exhausted.

"I did not lose my appetite, strange to say, but, though I ate fairly well, my food appeared to do me no good. My blood must have been like water; it was truly in an awful state, for my gums and lips became nearly white. My friends grew very anxious about me; but the so-called remedies they recommended appeared to be unequal to a case as bad as mine.

"After I had been leading what was nothing more than a wretched existence for some time, I chanced to read of the case of another woman who had been cured by Chas. Forde's Bile Beans of symptoms like mine. My mother approved of my idea of sending for a box, and I did so. Well, a proper course with the medicine thus begun achieved marvellous results. In more ways than I can describe I derived benefit. The morning sickness left me; and with a return of my old energy and strength I was able to look on the brightest side of things once more. A most welcome change was the restoration of colour to my face and lips, indeed if you had seen me a few months back and then again to-day you would hardly know I was the same person. I am so different in every way; and with Bile Beans alone rests the credit for my cure. I am recommending the Beans to all my friends because I have complete faith in them.



More Proof.—Mrs. Gertrude Morley, of Crown Street, Awsworth, Ilkeston, writes:—"I suffered from anæmia from being eighteen. A course of Bile Beans have worked such a marvellous effect in me that, whereas when I began to take them I could not walk across the kitchen floor without being 'done up,' the other day I walked eight miles with ease."

A WOMAN WITH A DYED SKIN.

A WOMAN whose skin was dyed yellow would to a certain extent be regarded as a curiosity; yet Nature often brings about this effect in a peculiar way. When the liver becomes deranged and the bowels constipated the constituents of the bile are not extracted from the blood, and the result often is that the skin becomes sallow. In extreme cases this is more marked; and a yellow tinge is produced. Bile Beans are the natural corrective of this state of affairs, as the case of Mrs. Harvey, reported by the London *Sun*, goes to show.

Mrs. Harvey is the proprietress of a confectionary business at 345, Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, London. To the *Sun* reporter who interviewed her, she said:—"A couple of months back I was so thin that my skin, when pulled between my finger and thumb, lay hanging loose! More than one of my friends expressed the opinion that I was not long for this world. For more than twelve months I had suffered from jaundice. My colour was as deep a yellow as if I had been dyed; and my limbs refused to obey my will.

"The irritation of my skin was also a ceaseless torture, depriving me of sleep night and day. I had been attended by three doctors, each in turn for months. I consumed their medicines, used their ointments, and obeyed their instructions, but it was all to no good.

"Eventually my appetite left me completely. When I did force a little food down, it gave me great pain from indigestion and palpitation, and when my flesh fell away I completely despaired of ever getting well again. I was treated at a hospital for a fortnight, but felt not the slightest bit of good from it.

"Just at this time a neighbour read of a case like mine that Chas. Forde's Bile Beans had completely cured, and suggested that I should give them a trial. I got a box of the Beans, and in a very short time I felt that they were giving me relief. So I persevered with their use. Before I had been taking them very long, I began to feel genuinely hungry. I also found that not only could I eat heartily, but my food was properly digested; so, naturally, my spirits revived.

"At the end of a few weeks the yellowness was disappearing from my face, and eventually my flesh resumed its natural colour. The loose skin is there no longer. I have regained the flesh I lost, and am growing quite stout. I can also rest well at nights. It is now only a comparatively short time since I started taking the Beans, yet I am quite cured, and I can go about my work with enjoyment such as I haven't known for years."



CONSTIPATION.

CONSTIPATION is a disorder most distressing in itself, and still more so in its consequences. It is a fruitful source of headache, indigestion, and general loss of tone. Where it exists, appetite soon disappears, the whole system becomes poisoned with impurities, which should be expelled, and skin eruptions, sallow complexions, and pale faces result. Constipation

"More swing and go in it than the other." See page 32.

is also a cause of anæmia. Indeed, the late Sir Andrew Clarke asserted that it was the *chief* cause of anæmia in girls and young women.

As a mild and gentle vegetable cure for this disorder, Chas. Forde's Bile Beans cannot be equalled. If the habit of defæcation at regular intervals be cultivated, and a short course of the beans taken, both the troublesome disorder and its effects will speedily be banished. The following are proofs of the efficacy of Forde's Bile Beans as a cure for Constipation:—

Mrs. E. Haxton, of Overton Road, Leicester, says: "I was for a long time a great sufferer from constipation, which brought on sickness and indigestion. Bile Beans had a most beneficial result on my case, and a short course completely cured me."

Mr. W. Holmes, of Sand Wood Farm, Spaldington, Howden, says:—"I was so constipated that the ailment almost amounted to stoppage of the bowels. Every attempt to fulfil the laws of nature resulted in great loss of blood. In Chas. Forde's Bile Beans I found relief, and a remedy which in a short time cured me completely. I am now perfectly well."

HAVE YOU A BABY?

If so, This is for You.

EVERY mother who reads the daily Press and has noticed the alarming number of inquests held upon children who have died in consequence of having teething medicines given them indiscriminately, will rejoice to hear that at last a teething medicine has been found which contains no trace of any substance capable of doing injury even to the most delicate child. This discovery is due to Dr. Carr, an eminent English physician, and the medicine referred to has been called "Dr. Carr's 'Soothene' for Crying Children." Not only for teething troubles but for colic, and wind pains generally, restlessness, feverishness, acidity and sour stomach, and the early stages of croup, thrush and bronchitis, "Soothene" is highly beneficial. The patent rights of this preparation have been acquired by the Slater Medicine Co., and they are now making the almost unique offer of A FREE SAMPLE to all mothers who desire one. To obtain this send a penny stamp—to pay return postage—to the Slater Co.'s Laboratories, Greek Street, Leeds, together with your full name and address, and the name of this pamphlet "The Coronation Book."

"Soothene" may also be obtained from any chemist, price 1/1½ per box.

32, Walsh Street, Blackburn,

Lancashire.

To the Slater Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs,—My baby was suffering from teething troubles and he kept us awake all night long; but after taking your "SOOTHENE" he mended wonderfully, and is now doing very well. I have recommended it to all my neighbours. You can make use of this as a guarantee of the excellent qualities of your medicine.

Yours truly,

J. E. NIGHTINGALE.

65, Randolph Road, Old Normanton, Nr. Derby.

To the Slater Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs,—On behalf of my wife I must thank you for the splendid results which followed upon the use of your "SOOTHENE." Our child was very weak in its eyes, and very fretful owing to teething. We tried your "SOOTHENE" and it gave every satisfaction. Our child is now better, and getting quite strong. Please forward another box of "SOOTHENE" at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, (signed) H. W. BAKER.

down to supper, this officer suddenly entered the apartment and proclaimed, in a sound resembling "the Cock's shrill clarion," that it would be 10 o'clock. Taken by surprise, and very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, the Prince mistook the tremulation of the assumed crow as some mockery intended to insult him, and instantly rose to resent the affront. It was with difficulty he was made to understand the nature of the custom and that it was intended as a compliment.

The Coronation Chair and Stone.

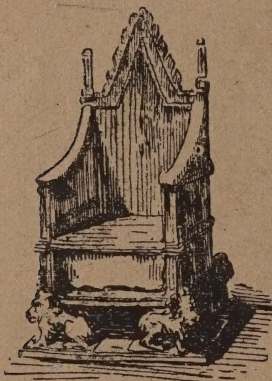
A Wonderful History.

The Coronation Chair, a sketch of which we give, has a very marvellous history. In it our sovereigns have been consecrated since the time of the first Edward (1296). The chair is of solid oak, and still firm and sound, although much disfigured by mutilations. Immediately under the seat, on a kind of frame, supported at the corners by four crouching lions, rests the Coronation Stone. This stone is the famous Stone of Scone, on which all the Kings of Scotland

from King Kenneth (A.D. 834) were crowned. After the last war between England and Scotland in the days of King Edward 1st and Robert Bruce, the stone was captured and came to England, where, ever since 1296, it has been used during the English Coronation Service.

There is a legend to the effect that this stone is the identical stone on which the Patriarch Jacob slept and poured oil at Luz, and that it was taken by one Gathelus, a Greek, from Egypt to Spain. It went afterwards to Ireland, and was taken thence into Scotland. Whether the Egyptian origin of this stone is correct or not, it is a remarkable fact that the substances composing the stone accord in the grains with the composition of Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria.

Some of the Irish historians tell a story that this stone—the Liag Fail, or Stone of Destiny—was taken to Ireland by a colony of Scythians, and gave forth peculiar sounds whenever any of the monarchs of the Scythian race seated themselves upon it. It is also stated that he only was confirmed monarch of Ireland under whom being placed upon it, this stone groaned, or spoke.



Coronation Medals.

The first medal coined in England, distinct from money, was that of Henry VIII. in 1545. The coronation medal of Queen Victoria was by Pistrucci. The medal was subjected to severe criticism, but a most unfortunate incident in connection with it was that about two months previous to the completion of the work the artist was almost entirely deprived of his sight. The medals selected by the King for his coronation are the design of the celebrated Austrian artist, M. Fouch, who it will be remembered, was summoned to Osborne after the Queen's death to take a cast of her features, prior to the removal of her remains to the chappelle ardente.

The following are the principal features of the design:—On the obverse
(Continued on page 26.)

HIS HEART FAILED!

Some Dangerous Forms of Illness.

All Sufferers from Palpitation, etc., should Read this!

THERE are some forms of illness most dangerous because of the fact that they undermine the functions of important organs. In this direction the heart probably suffers more than any other organ. Indigestion, Anæmia, and Debility, all have a serious effect upon the heart, and very often it is not until this organ gives way, that attention is paid to the ailments which really caused its collapse.

If you have palpitation or a fluttering sensation at the heart after a slight exertion it does not follow the heart is diseased. Probably one or other of the ailments just mentioned—all of which Bile Beans cure—cause the trouble. Such was the case with Mr. Wm. Fielding, of Commercial Road, Devizes. "One day," says his wife, "I was nearly frightened to death by a man knocking at the door and saying that my husband had fallen down in a fit. I went out, and there he was, lying in the road; so far as I could judge, nearly dead. We managed to get him indoors, and sent for the doctor. When he arrived he said my husband was very ill indeed, and it was doubtful if he would ever fully recover. It was failure of the heart's action that had caused this, and he said any excitement or exertion might prove fatal at any moment.

This was a very serious matter, and I hardly knew what to do, for we have six little children."

Yet it was not organic disease of the heart which was the primary cause of this collapse. For some time prior to it, Mr. Fielding had had no appetite, and no energy. His digestive system and liver had been thoroughly deranged. They in turn had acted upon his heart and so weakened it, that his life was hereby endangered.

His medical adviser treated him for heart disease, and thus overlooked the real cause of the trouble. At last, when things were at their worst, Mr. Fielding began to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans. These very soon corrected the liver and stomach disorders which had set up the mischief. Describing his subsequent experience to a *Wiltshire Advertiser* reporter he said:—

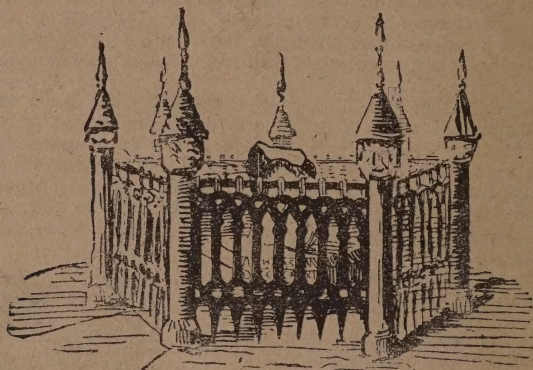
"In a few days I felt a little better, and slowly but surely strength returned. My spirits revived, and as a result of continuing with the Beans my health was so much improved that in a few weeks I was able to go back to work. My mates were amazed at the result. I can honestly recommend all sufferers from debility or general weakness to give Bile Beans a trial, for they have made a man of me. Several of my friends have used them on my recommendation, and they too have benefited."

All readers who peruse the above facts, and who suffer from palpitation, fluttering sensations at the heart, and occasional spells of faintness, should bear in mind the above case. A course of Bile Beans will remove all the symptoms here named. What they did for Mr. Fielding they can do for you!



It is easy to write your name and address! See page 32.

is a profile of both the King and Queen, with an inscription around. That is all. But on the reverse side is an elaborate and highly effective design, somewhat after the style adopted on the penny. Britannia is seen seated on a shield; but the shield on the Coronation medal is emblazoned with the royal arms. Just above the shield is the date of the Coronation. To the right of the figure of Britannia is a view of Westminster Abbey; and the whole of the reverse side is surmounted by an impression of the crown, from which spring sun-rays of the conventional pattern. The medals will be struck in three series—gold, silver, and bronze, the number manufactured being, of course, according to the quality.



Another Coronation Stone.

Another Coronation Stone of great interest to English people, and widely different from that described on page 24, is sketched above. This is known as the Kingston Stone. This stone formerly stood against the Old Town Hall of Kingston, in Surrey. In 1850 the attention of the Town Council was called to it, and it was mounted on a septagonal block of stone, 6 feet in diameter and 15 feet thick. It was placed on a spot which tradition has fixed as the site of the Palace of the Saxon Monarchs, and was surrounded by seven stone pillars connected by iron railings. It was on this stone that the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England were crowned. Authentic records show that the following monarchs were crowned on this stone:—Athelstan, 924; Edmund, 940; Edred, 946; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 975; Ethelred the Second, 978; and Edmund the Second, 1016.

Curious Jubilations.

There will no doubt be some extraordinary outbursts of originality on the part of King Edward's subjects during the celebration of his coronation, but the following will be hard to beat. At the coronation of Edward VI. (February, 1456) "The choicest spectacle of all," says an old record, "was the exploit of an Arragosan, who descended from the battlements of St. Paul's upon a rope made fast to an anchor at the Dean's Gate."

(Continued on page 28.)

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

THE human frame has been cast in such a delicate mould that it is not surprising it requires a vast amount of careful and almost unremitting attention. Especially is this the case in regard to women. The delicate construction of many of the female organs demands the strictest care, particularly at frequent periods.

Though at these periods the irritability of a woman may be somewhat natural, it is frequently and unnecessarily increased by her own ignorance or neglect. When, therefore, in addition to those natural periodical illnesses, she suffers from any impairment or weakness of any of the many frail organs of her frame, a woman's condition is a pitiable one. Every woman is aware that it is not at all pleasant to have to consult a doctor upon every unpleasant symptom to which her sex is subject. Nor is this necessary within certain limits. Many women suffer from a melancholy feeling, which amounts sometimes to a presentiment of coming evil, and at others to a conviction that everybody's hand is turned against them. In this condition (melanosis) the bile is misdirected, and instead of being properly secreted is carried on in the blood. In cases of this kind the skin becomes yellow, the eyes inflamed, and the face is often covered with black spots. A thorough course of Bile Beans taken in strict accordance with the directions and information given as to diet, etc., will end this state sooner than by any other means.

In other cases a heavy oppressive feeling may be a symptom of leucorrhœa (whites), profuse menstruation, a suppression of the menses, colourless discharges, green sickness, or uterine tumours. Here, again, Bile Beans are unequalled. Indeed at all periods of a woman's life this vegetable preparation is woman's friend.

WOMEN IN MIDDLE LIFE.

MIDDLE age is the most critical period in a woman's life. At this period thousands of women suffer untold agonies; while because of neglect, lack of knowledge, or improper treatment, scores never survive the great change in function which then occurs. This is the time at which Bile Beans are especially suited to women's requirements. Mild in their action, yet searching, they eradicate all germs of disease. They expel from the system various impurities and secretions which, if left to work their evils unchecked, would cause great pain and result in great weakness to the sufferer. Not only do they do this, but they strengthen and invigorate the internal organs, thus enabling them to become adapted to the great change which they at this period have to undergo. Of all medicines Bile Beans are most suitable for women; and women in middle life could have no safer and more effective "stand-by."

BILE BEANS CURE BAD BREATH.

IN the gentler sex especially foul breath is a most inconvenient affliction. There are several reasons for the occurrence of foul breath, but the most common is disorder of the stomach. When the stomach is disordered it makes the blood heavy and the circulation slow; the liver fails to cleanse the blood, and the whole system becomes choked with refuse and waste matter. In a case of this kind a remedy is needed that will cleanse off all offensive matter, create a free circulation, and put the liver in good working order. This is done by Bile Beans for Biliousness, which act directly upon the bile ducts, flush the bowels thoroughly, and set to rights the digestive organs.

The Coronation March for nothing! See page 32.

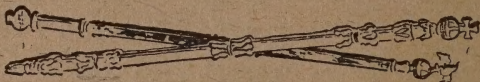
At the crowning of Mary I., October, 1553—which ceremony was performed by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester—both the Archbishops being then prisoners in the Tower—a Dutchman stood on the weathercock of St. Paul's steeple holding a streamer five yards long in his hand. Sometimes he stood on one foot and shook the streamer, then on the other, while at times he "kneeled on his knees to the marvel of all people."

The Motto of the Royal Arms.

The motto observed on the Royal Arms is "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right). This was the *parole* on the day given by Richard I. of England to his army before the battle of Gisors in France. In this battle the French were defeated, and in remembrance of this signal victory, the King made it the motto of the Royal Arms of England. It has been retained ever since.

The Motto of the Prince of Wales.

The motto of the Prince of Wales is written on his "plume." This latter consists of an ancient coronet encircling the three ostrich feathers, underneath which is a scroll containing the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve). This motto was first assumed by Edward, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crècy, when John, King of Bohemia, was slain. From the head of that monarch, who was slain in the ranks of the French King, the Black Prince took the "plume" and motto.



SCEPTRES, WITH THE CROSS AND WITH THE DOVE. (See pp. 12 and 14.)

India at the Coronation.

One of the most impressive features of the Coronation will be the attendance of Princes and Chiefs from our foreign possessions. India will be well represented. Amongst those who have accepted the King's invitation is the Maharajah of Gwalior, the most powerful native Sovereign in Hindustan. His full title occupies no less than nine lines in the "Golden Book of India." His State has an area of nearly 30,000 square miles, with a population of over 3,000,000. He maintains an army of 17,000 men.

Another important guest will be the Nawab of Bahawalpur. His Highness possesses some of the finest jewels to be found in the world. He wears a crown which is one glittering mass of diamonds, a necklace of ancient emeralds of extraordinary size, which are suspended on chains composed of smaller gems. One of his hobbies is the collection of costly watches; and he generally carries three of these, covered with costly gems and each worth a fortune. Moreover, he occasionally wears a sword, the jewelled scabbard and hilt of which are valued at £100,000.

(Continued on page 30.)

A PAGE FOR MINERS.

THE hard-working miner is a personage whom every community is proud of. Few, however, know the dangers and trials of his daily occupation. He is subject not only to such evident perils of the pit as explosions, fire-damp, and falls of roof, but also to such insidious dangers as damp, which brings on rheumatism, piles, &c., the effects of constant stooping, and of working for hours at a stretch in dark cold passages. No wonder therefore that miners as a class suffer from so many distressing ailments. In most of these, Bile Beans act as a charm. Following will be found a little of the evidence from all parts of England as to their wonderful results.

Mr. Wm. Maskrey, of Hawthorn Cottage, Betley, on the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire says:—

"For the last 16 or 17 years I had very bad health, and could only go to the pit irregularly. My liver was thoroughly out of order. I always felt drowsy, fagged, and ill. Pains across the chest and beneath the shoulder-blades caused me great suffering; and depression and melancholy followed in their train. I spent a little fortune on doctors and various 'remedies,' but in vain until Bile Beans came across my path. Thanks to their use I am now in the best of health. My cure has been the talk of the village."



Piles Cured.—Mr. Tom Metcalf, of North End, Wingate, Durham, says:—"Working in wet seams brought on bleeding piles, and I had to give up work altogether. For eleven months I was unable to do a stroke! The only way in which I could get ease sometimes was by resting on my knees before the fire. Doctors said I should never be better without undergoing an operation. I am better though, and I have undergone no operation! I was advised to try Bile Beans, and a few boxes completely cured me. I am now at work every day, and am never troubled with my old complaint."

Dizziness and Headache Banished.—Mr. Nephi Turner, of Bampton, Chesterfield, states:—"For fully four years I could never eat any breakfast, and often hadn't a bite until noon. Specks used to dance before my eyes continually, and I had some splitting headaches. Sometimes I would be so dizzy as to fairly reel. Bile Beans have cured me of all those ailments and made me well and hearty. My nephew—who also works in the pit—has taken them too and has benefited wonderfully."

BILE BEANS FOR CHILDREN.

SCORES of mothers are often at a loss to know of some handy, yet effective and safe remedy, which they may give to their children when they suffer from the many common ailments to which children at school are so subject. Rashes, eruptions, constipation, and occasional loss of appetite occurring in children, often cause the mother some anxiety. The difficulty of the position is

(Continued on page 31.)

Some Curious Events at Coronations.

An Enraged Dog Stops the Ceremony.

In the Castle of Rosenborg, at Copenhagen, is a small picture commemorative of the Coronation of Frederick IV., King of Denmark. On this picture is represented a negro boy holding by a chain a great mastiff. This dog was the King's favourite, and it is related that the page was deputed to hold the animal during the ceremony. Dazzled by the splendour of the scene he became forgetful of his charge. When the Primate was going to place the crown upon the brow of the King, the dog, fancying that some mischief was intended to his master, sprang from his keeper. To the consternation of those present he rushed to the throne, and placing his fore paws on the knees of the Sovereign, growled defiance to all the Court, displaying his sharp white teeth ready to devour the Bishop at the first movement made to continue the ceremony.

The King pacified the animal, but it was some time before the terrified officials were able to proceed with the Coronation.

Crowned with a Patched-up Crown.

Eleanor Ulfeld was the sister-in-law of Sophia Amelia, consort of Frederick III. of Denmark. It is related that, some days previous to the Coronation, Eleanor, when in the Queen's dressing-room, in a gay mood, took up the crown which had just arrived from Paris, and placed it, girl-like, on her own head, admiring herself in a polished mirror before her.

"Be quick! take it off!" exclaimed one of the attendants, "The Queen! The Queen!"

Eleanor, in her agitation, let the crown fall, and unfortunately one of the *fleurons* was broken. No one in Copenhagen was found capable of mending it, and there was no time to send it to Paris. So Queen Sophia was obliged to wear it carelessly patched up, the damage being visible to the eyes of the bystanders.

SWORD OF STATE AND SCABBARD.

(See p. 10.)

DRAWING FOR A CROWN.

A Child Elects a King.

At the commencement of the eleventh century the Turkmans won great victories in the East. After the overthrow of the Sultan Massoud, at the battle of Zedican, they proceeded to the election of a king. This they set about in a curious manner. A number of arrows were inscribed, each with the name of a tribe, a family, and a candidate for the kingship. A child was then told to draw from them, and the fortunate winner was Togrul Bey, who was crowned king.



THE AMPULLA.

(For description, see p. 10.)

increased by the marked dislike which most children have for medicine. Unless this is in some form which is easily administered, its application is a matter of more or less disturbance in the household.

Another essential even more important than the form of the medicine is that it shall contain no deleterious substance, which, although effective in removing the immediate evils for which it is used, will introduce into the young and delicate system evils worse than those it cured.

Now, Bile Beans for Biliousness combine both these essentials. Not only are they easily administered and as easily taken, even by the youngest child—for they may be cut into small pieces and swallowed in the solid form, or dissolved and taken in any convenient liquid—but they contain none of the poisonous and deleterious drugs, such as mercury, bismuth, aloes, etc., found in most medicines. Their composition is purely vegetable, and they contain no undesirable constituents whatever, as the following certificate goes to prove.



Dr. A. B. GRIFFITHS,

F.R.S. (Edin.), Ph.D.,

Author of "A Manual of Bacteriology," "Researches on Micro-Organisms,"
 "The Physiology of the Invertebrata," "The Diseases of Crops," "The
 Chemistry of the Hair, Face, and Teeth," etc., etc.

12, KNOWLE ROAD, BRIXTON,

LONDON, August 31st 1901.

"Bile Beans."

I hereby certify that I have examined samples of "Bile Beans," and from the analytical and experimental results obtained, I have formed a very favourable opinion as to their merits for biliousness and kindred complaints. As they are free from all undesirable constituents, "Bile Beans" are a safe, reliable and effective remedy.

A. B. Griffiths,

Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Its value is about 2s. You get it free! See page 32.

A SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENSATION.

AT Dymchurch, near Folkstone, lives Mrs. Mary Ann Dray, "who has had the following experience. She suffered from indigestion, constipation and biliousness.

"For twelve years, at least," she says, "I was never out of the doctor's hands. I was dizzy, had severe pains across my chest, and then to add to my suffering, I could not get a wink of sleep at night. Sometimes I had to keep to my bed for weeks at a stretch. I dared not eat heavy food, and for one whole fortnight I was compelled to subsist on milk. While the doctors were treating me there was a little relief; but afterwards the pains across my chest returned worse than ever. Medicine and pills I tried in all forms; but they were useless.

"While in this painful plight, I read in *Harm, Field, and Fireside* of a cure like my own in which Chas. Forde's Bile Beans had acted with astonishing effect. I sent for a box and they seemed to ease me so much that I ordered a fresh supply and continued the course with regularity. At first I felt dull and heavy, but the Beans soon made me grow brighter and better every day. Gradually the pains in my chest and that sense of oppression grew very much less noticeable, and eventually disappeared altogether.

At night I slept better, my buoyant spirits returned, and thanks entirely to Bile Beans I am now cured and am enjoying better health than I have experienced for a long time."



A New Coronation March.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

A Coronation March, composed expressly to commemorate the Coronation of King Edward VII., has been secured by the Bile Bean Co. and is being given away through the post. This March is, if anything, superior to the well-known Bile Bean March, many hundreds of thousands of which have been taken up by the public. The new March, by the quality of its inspiring music and its irresistible "swing," as well as the appropriate nature of its origin, will doubtless be in great demand for production at concerts and in public places as well as in the home.

Special arrangements have been made for its publication. It will be printed on superfine paper from the best plates; and everything will be done to ensure that its appearance is equal to that of the finest music that can be produced.

To obtain a copy, apply by letter to the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Central Distributing Depot, Greek Street, Leeds (Yorks). Write clearly your full name and address, mention this book, and enclose a penny stamp to pay return postage. No March will be sent unless this book is mentioned, but it will be enough if you write the words "The Coronation Book" at the top of your letter.

The copyright of this March is the exclusive property of the Bile Bean Co., and it must not be performed in public without their permission being obtained.

How to obtain Charles Forde's

BILE BEANS

and how to find
out if they will
suit your case.

BILE BEANS are an undoubted cure for—

HEADACHE
INFLUENZA
SCROFULA
PILES
LIVER TROUBLE
BAD BREATH

RHEUMATISM
INDIGESTION
DIZZINESS
ANÆMIA
ULCERS
BUZZING in the HEAD

FULNESS AFTER EATING
CONSTIPATION
LACK OF AMBITION
DEBILITY
FEMALE AILMENTS
PIMPLES

and a host of other ailments that owe their origin to defective bile flow, assimilation, and digestion. They are also of great service in Nervous Disorders, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Blotches on the Skin, Liver Chills, Insomnia, and Troubled Sleep. They act quickly in restoring Females to Health, and for a General Aperient and Tonic Remedy they are unequalled.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE!

If you are unwell and would like to know whether or not Bile Beans would suit your case, write to the BILE BEAN CO.'S HEAD ENGLISH DEPOT, 119 & 120, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C., where a fully qualified medical staff is engaged to deal fully (and privately) with such correspondence. In writing for advice it is necessary to state whether Mrs., Miss or Mr. Give also your age and occupation. Mark your letter "Private."

The Proprietors will forward, postage paid, and packed free, from their London Depot ONE BOX of BILE BEANS on receipt of

Price, 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2/9 Large Size.

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or Six for 14/-.**

*(The Large Box contains three
times the small.)*

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Please mention this Book when writing.

IMPORTANT.—The REAL Bile Beans are sold only in sealed Boxes; **NEVER LOOSE.** Beware, therefore, of vendors who think you may be imposed upon and who offer to sell you, for a few coppers, some loose pellets something like Bile Beans in appearance.

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